

## Top five tips for good project exit strategy/ After-Life-plan.

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<p>1. Financing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future financing to continue activities from authority (land owners won't pay)</li> <li>• New Life project? Find new financial resources</li> <li>o Political ownership to secure funding</li> </ul>
<p>2. Stakeholder involvement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO is doing it – organize authorities/volunteering stakeholders/</li> <li>• Development of new business enterprise possibilities so farmers can make a living on nature conservation (dependent of the project) Creating good business for grazing or mowing to secure the nature type economically, to make it attractive to continue.</li> <li>• Entrepreneurs and stakeholder involvement – secure competence, security quality, socioeconomic effects on their enterprises</li> <li>• From where do the land owner get the best subsidies/funding – that's where they choose to work. Competition between agriculture and biodiversity use</li> </ul>
<p>3. Ownership/leadership/responsibility for continuing actions after-life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be aware of and make clear the responsibility and leadership of different organisations. Bridging gaps between different partners and areas. Overview. "someone should take care of this, but not me".</li> <li>• Making agreements between local landowners for after-life. Binding agreement so that they can't destroy the work afterwards.</li> <li>• Keep of the monitoring long-term <b>The vulnerability if a key person/former project leader quits.</b> Make it clear to the authority that they have the responsibility if the project leader or other staff people in the organisation disappear, or when the project is over. Especially when local people are involved to, and the project leader disappears.</li> <li>• Secure resources for facilitating the work of voluntary people in the future, and making someone responsible for the contact/continuation, securing good cooperation.</li> </ul>

<p>4. Monitoring to continue conservation actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Database</li> <li>b. Indicators</li> <li>c. Funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change routines of practice and regulations – securing sustainability during the project</li> <li>• National databases over methods, results – prevent the information to go away with the project leader</li> <li>○ Taking responsibility for a database – national agency</li> <li>○ Be quick to make hold of small loose money that turn up</li> <li>○ A lot easier when we own the land ourselves. Easier to do new things without a new contract-assigning-process with local land owners.</li> <li>○ Indicators to monitor the After-life-impact</li> </ul>
<p>5. Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Political context</li> <li>b. Summarise lessons learned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dependency of new Natura 2000-areas to be decided by the government – in Denmark minimizing them, in Sweden slow process to decide on new ones.</li> <li>• CAP subsidies, new CAP programme from 2020 need to applicable to Life. <b>The political context in different sectors and policy areas.</b> How different policy measures are connected, affected and dependent of each other. Life can be affected by other policies...</li> <li>• Lessons learned – main outcome, how to summarise the lessons learned and evolve. What is the key of the project?</li> <li>• Celebrate the ending of the project – making clear the thank you, marking that the project phase is over and turns into another phase. Learnings and accomplishments, how to move on. Political engagement and awareness of what all the EU-funding resulted in and bring to the community. Story-telling to the public.</li> <li>• What is the Life project action, and what is maintenance. Clear what is due to the life project and what is due to the legislation – mix of expectations from local stakeholders.</li> <li>○ Unclear of what is N2000 part and what is the Life, and ordinary legislation.</li> </ul>

- Part of the start of the project, notifying the declaration? Should be fixed in the beginning? Make it clear from beginning.
- After-life information important to the landowners in the beginning
- What has the project done for the community? Wider impact, not only biodiversity